Carolina Observer.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 2, 1829. [NO. 630.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
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THE PILOT MOUNTAIN.

From Professor Olmsted's Report on the Geology of North Carolina.

In the first glimpse we catch of the Pilot in Rockingham, it resembles a magnificent temple with a superb cupola, not unlike the picture of St. Peter's at Rome. The uncommon symmetry of its structure is preserved on a much nearer view. Nothing could exceed the regularity and beauty of its appearance, as it presented itself to President Caldwell, Professor Andrews, and myself, on a summer evening of 1823, as we were approaching it from the east, a little before sunset. Its dark side being towards us, we could more distinctly observe its finished outline, which was still illuminated. The figure now presented by its sloping sides and perpendicular summit, was that of a triangle, having a portion of its vertex removed and replaced by a parallelogram; while the trees and shrubbery that graced the outline, appeared like delicate fringe projected on the western sky. We took lodgings at the eastern base of the mountain, and waited for morning to make our ascent. The sun rose fair, and at an early hour, led by our host, we set forward for the Pinnacle. The country around for a great extent, especially to the east and south, though undulating, is still so low, compared with this eminence, that the latter seems almost to rise from an immense plain. In the immediate vicinity the land descends a little towards the mountain on every side, which therefore literally "swells the vale."

Dr. Caldwell and Professor Andrews had provided themselves with a quadrant and a mountain barometer, for taking elevations, while I was to examine the Geology of the mountain. A small stream called Grassy Creek, which runs southerly, being considered as the true base, at this point we began our observations. For more than half the distance from this spot, the ascent is so gradual, that one may proceed on horse back, the acclivity being only about 20° until we reach the *Spring*, a post of refreshment which was very grateful to our party. The water was very cool and pure, its temperature being only 58° (June 23d) which may be regarded as the mean temperature of the place for the year. From this spot the ascent becomes more abrupt, (about 25°) and those who are unaccustomed to climbing mountains find it extremely fatiguing. We arrived at the pinnacle on the north side, where is the only pass that has hitherto been found to the summit. The form of the pinnacle is almost perfectly cylindrical, resembling an eminence in the Western Islands of Scotland, called the Seuir of Egg, but is even more regular than that. The perpendicular wall is 200 feet in height; and many of the visitants, unaccustomed as they are to Alpine scenery, are so affected by the bewildering aspect of the world below them, and so appalled at the idea of hanging on the sides of the cliff that frowns over their heads, that no persuasion can induce them to ascend the pinnacle. The path is indeed narrow and steep; but it appears, when viewed from below, more formidable than it really is. In some places, the ascent is nearly perpendicular; but convement cavities and projections are found, by which the feet and hands may be made sure. The course winds along, westwardly, on the side of the cliff, and at length passing abruptly over its brow, we find ourselves on the level or rather convex summit.

We were too much engrossed by the scenes that expanded around us, to proceed with our professional tasks, but seated ourselves on the northwestern brow of the pinnacle to enjoy the sublimity of the prospect. The air was still, but a hollow roar ascended from the plain—the voice of the forest—and not less sublime than the roar ot the ocean which it seemed to emulate. More than three-fourths of the horizon were distinctly in view. On the south and southwest spreads an interminable plain meeting the sky, with a few exceptions, like the ocean itself. On the west and north the Blue Ridge presents an outline of unrivalled grandeur; and the Sawratown mountains relieve the eye in the most agreeable manner, as it wanders over the undefined limits of the eastern horizon. On the Southwest, at different intervals, are caught a few bright glimpses of the river Yadkin. But after a general survey ot the landscape, we gladly turned our admiring gaze to the lofty mountains of the west, some of which displayed their dark summits above the white insulated clouds that were rolling around them. As the day advanced, these clouds began to multiply on the sides of the Blue Ridge, covering its acclivities with chequered fields of sun and shade. A few of them occasionally wandered towards us over the clear blue sky, projecting their dark shadows on the earth, which coursed each other majestically over the sunny tops of the hills and forests. At length, here and there a cloud rose above the Blue Ridge, and distilled a copious shower of rain, as it moved along the mountain from west to east, the exact limits of which we could easily define, the sun still shining on all the regions around. Each successive cloud diverged farther and farther, to the east, until a shower, accompanied with lightning and thunder, was approaching the Pilot, and forced us to descend from the pinnacle, and take shelter under one of its shelving rocks. Here we had leisure to exchange our expressions of delight and admiration; and some of the party who had viewed scenery in populous regions that was more beautiful, still acknowledged that they had never witnessed any that contained more of the elements of the true sublime. Serenity was shortly restored to the sky, and we proceeded with our respective tasks. The following are some of the results ascertained by President Caldwell and Professor Andrews:

1. Height of the Pilot Mountain from a base line near Grassy Creek to the top of the trees, 1551 ft.
2. Elevation of the pinnacle on the north side at the place of ascent, 205
3. Elevation of the same on the south side 250
4. Highest perpendicular rock on the so. side, 114

The height of the Pilot Mountain and of its rocky castle, as indicated by the foregoing measurements, appears so inconsiderable when compared with the summits of the Alps and the Andes, that one accustomed to scale those aerial heights, would perhaps smile at the representation we have given, of the lofty emotions inspired by the view from this comparatively humble eminence; but he would neglect the consideration that the Pilot stands alone, and does not lose its majesty among surrounding heights—that the neighboring country for forty or fifty miles around, is, with a few exceptions, comparatively a plain—that those who ascend this mountain, have just emerged from a region over which, for a great extent, the prospects are obstructed, and even the horizon concealed, by boundless forests—and finally, that the Pilot Mountain is a most favorable post of observation for viewing the Blue Ridge, in its sublimest attitude, presenting to the eye at once a varied but unbroken chain of lofty eminences, that stretch over nearly 180 degrees of the horizon.

While my companions were employed in these observations, I had begun an examination of the geological structure of the pinnacle. A footpath running close to its base, conducts one, without the least obstruction, quite round the circle, and no opportunity could be more favorable for remarking the different kinds of rocks and their relative position. In the geology of the pinnacle, there is something quite remarkable and curious; and the geologist will linger around its base with as much delight and admiration, as he gazes upon the landscape from its summit. The pinnacle is made up chiefly of mica slate and quartz, but each exhibits peculiar and interesting characters. Its rocky wall is full of rents from top to bottom, and it is also regularly stratified, the strata dipping easterly, at an angle of only ten degrees. By these parallel seams, the whole is divided into tabular masses. The most abundant rock is a peculiar kind of mica or *grit rock*, composed of very fine granular quartz with flesh red mica intimately disseminated. The texture is exquisitely fine, and the cohesion is so loose that it may be frequently crumbled between the fingers into the finest white sand.

At a mill near the river Ararat, I saw a pair of mill stones, said to have been quarried from an eminence on the northwest side of the Pilot. They consisted of quartz rock, someweat resembling French Burrh, and appeared to be of an excellent quality. Grind stones are also quarried from the grit rock of these mountains.

From the Augusta Courier.

The hot weather, and the arrival of the usual period of summer peregrination, have found our city *dull* in every way. There is scarcely a wagon or cart to be seen. Commerce fell asleep last summer, and has scarcely awoke since; she is dull from sleeping too much. The grass is really growing in our streets and the country people seem to think, from their absence, that it were best for us to live on that, or some other vegetable, this hot weather. The Doctors are dull, because scarcely any body is sick; a poor *measley* patient now and then rouses them from their lethargy. The Lawyers are dull, because it is six months before next Court; the Merchants, because they cannot sell; the Printers, because they might advertise for *advertisements;* the Preachers, because they see their audience go to sleep; the grog shops, because the Temperance Society has lessened their custom. Religion is dull, because people think more of this world than the next; the Ladies are dull—we do not know why the ladies are dull—never knew them so before—must inquire into that matter—may be, busy preparing for another Fair. The very Musquitoes are dull, for they have scarcely bitten us this season. Only one single exception exists to the dullness which surrounds us—they are the *buyers of cotton in small lots.*—They are up late and early—"keep moving"—never "give it up"—they are before wagons, behind wagons, round wagons and on wagons—in the warehouses—in the streets—on the roads—they are every where, and shew more life and activity than the smartest of Rand's vinegar eels. They can smell a cotton wagon for fifteen miles round the city. Old *Nick* himself could not get into town in the shape of a cotton bag, without their detecting him—half a dozen at least would board him before he got within six miles of market. A gentleman, who slept last week at *The Traveller's Rest*, came in very early this morning, and reported that he had met ten men running away—he knew, he said, they must be running off—they were under whip and spur, in full speed, and the sheriff was nearly up with the hindmost. He believed him to be the sheriff, for he said he was leaning forward, and pushing with all his might, his hat doffed before, and eagerly bent on the chase. He was asked what kind of a man the supposed sheriff was, and answered that he was a small, keen-looking man. Now every body, who has been in debt in Richmond county, knows that our sheriff is a large, portly looking fellow. On inquiry, therefore, the supposed runaways turned out to be eleven cotton buyers, who were all trying first to meet a certain wagon with eight bags of cotton, that was expected in town some time that day. Long life and success to our cotton buyers! May they never lack horses, whips and spurs, nor money to buy as much cotton as they wish!

Yesterday morning, as the waiter at a respectable boarding house in Broadway was setting out the breakfast table, a man stepped into the room in rather a blustering manner, and demanded to know the precise time that breakfast would be ready. The waiter went into another room to make the enquiry, and on returning found the *gentleman* engaged in adjusting his cravat. Saying he could not possibly wait for his breakfast, he walked off. Immediately after he left, the waiter discovered that all the silver spoons he had placed on the table were missing.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv. 13th ult.*

Anecdote.—A singular sort of a man, not 20 miles from here, sent for a magistrate to write his will. After mentioning a number of bequests he went on—'Item, I give and bequeath to my beloved brother, Zack, one thousand dollars.'—'Why you are not worth half that sum in the world,' interrupted the magistrate.—Well no matter if I aint,' replied the other, it's my will that brother Zack should have that sum, *and he may work and get it if he has a mind to.*

From the Massachusetts Journal.

Hints to People of Moderate Fortune.—The prevailing evil of the present day is extravagance. I know very well that the old are too prone to preach about modern degeneracy, whether they have cause or not; but laugh as we may at the sage advice of our fathers, it is too plain that our present expensive habits are productive of much domestic unhappiness, and injurious to public prosperity. Our wealthy people copy all the foolish and extravagant caprices of European fashion, without considering that we have not their laws of inheritance among us—and that our frequent changes of policy render property far more precarious here than in the old world. However, it is not to the rich I would speak. They have an undoubted right to spend their thousands as they please; and if they spend them ridiculously, it is consoling to reflect that they must, in some way or other, benefit the poorer classes. People of moderate fortunes have likewise an unquestioned right to dispose of their hundreds as they please, but I would ask is it *wise* to risk your happiness in a foolish attempt to keep up with the opulent? Of what *use* is the effort which takes so much of your time, and *all* of your income? Nay, if any unexpected change in affairs should deprive you of a few yearly hundreds, you will find your expenses have *exceeded* your income—thus the foundation of an accumulating debt will be laid, and your family will have formed habits but poorly calculated to save you from the threatened ruin. Not one valuable friend will be gained by living beyond your means, and old age will be left to comparative, if not to utter poverty.

There is nothing in which the extravagance of the present day strikes me so forcibly as the manner in which our young people of moderate fortune furnish their houses.

A few weeks since, I called upon a farmer's daughter who had lately married a physician of moderate talents and destitute of fortune. Her father had given her at her marriage, all he ever expected to give her; viz. two thousand dollars. Yet the lower part of her house was furnished with as much splendor as we usually find among the wealthiest. The whole two thousand dollars had been expended upon Brussels carpets, alabaster vases, mahogany chairs, and Marble Tables. I afterwards learned that the more useful household utensils had been forgotten; and that a few weeks after her wedding, she was actually obliged to apply to her husband for money to purchase baskets, iron spoons, clothes lines, &c.—and her husband, made irritable by the want of money, pettishly demanded why she had bought so many things they did not want. Did the Doctor gain any patients, or she a single friend, by offering their visiters waters in richly cut glass tumblers, or serving them with costly damask napkins, instead of plain soft towels? No.—Their foolish vanity made them less happy, and no more respectable.

Had the young lady been content with Kidderminster Carpets, and tasteful vases of her own making, she might have put *one* thousand dollars at interest; and had she obtained six per cent. it would have clothed her as well as the wife of any man who depends merely upon his own industry, ought to be clothed. This would have saved much domestic disquiet; for, after all, human nature is human nature, and a wife is never better beloved, because she teazes for money.

Division of Labor in the East.—The subdivision of labor is here (Ceylon) carried almost to infinity; here is no such a thing as "a servant of all work." Your dressing-boy will not light or extinguish the lamp, nor will your palanquin-bearer hold the reins of your horse, or if he does he will be sure to let them go; nor will your cook clean his own utensils, nor will any of those do the work of a cooly or porter. The poorest female in the Bazaar cannot wash or mend her own clothes; she must employ the washerman and tailor. No man must shave his own beard, for that would be an infringement of the barber's prerogative; and the man who supplies you with milk cannot supply you with butter, for these are two distinct offices that must on no account be confounded. So again, your butler must have his *matey*, your house-keeper his grass-cutter, your gardener his water-drawer, your washerman his ironingman; and, if a carpenter or lock smith comes to do a job at your house, each is accompanied by a boy or cooly to assist him. At the Indian presidencies are several other ramifications and subdivisions among these menials. Now, however gratifying it may be to a man's vanity to have a number of domestics and others at his command, the worst of it is, that all these people must be paid; and withal we are not half so well served as in England by a quarter of the number of people.—*Letters from an Eastern Colony.*

Young Men read this.—Gen. Metcalfe, the present governor of Kentucky, was brought up a stone mason, and worked at his trade many years after he became of age, even till elected to fill the honorable station of a member of Congress. All his splendid acquirements had been the result of his improvement of the evenings and nights, after his day's work was done. He is now elected Governor, and is only between 45 and 50 years of age.

Milledgeville, June 20.

On Wednesday and Thursday last, citizens from every quarter of the State poured into Milledgeville to get money from the Central Bank. The number of strangers in the place could not be less than 300, and some thought it was upwards of 500. The amount of money turned over to the Bank, exclusive of Darien bills, is understood to be $215,000.—The notes offered are believed to exceed $1,000,000. The Directors have an arduous task, in examining so many papers and apportioning the sums to the numerous applicants. At 10 o'clock of this day, when our paper went to press, no money had been paid by the Bank.—*Recorder.*

A man by the name of West, who came to this city last Friday night on a horse, *which he had forgot to hire* in Clinton Geo., was pursued and overtaken by the owner, Mr. Benton, on yesterday. West had come to the conclusion before he arrived here, that the horse actually belonged to him, and accordingly sold him to a gentleman at the City Hotel for a Watch, and $45 in cash. He paid his passage in the stage to Columbia, S. C., with part of the money, and was to have been off this morning. The gentleman, to whom he sold the horse, got his watch back, $6 out of West's pocket, and the passage money—making $14. The rest was missing. Benton, after in vain endeavoring to persuade West to go back peaceably and unconfined, finally bound him, and is now on his way with him to justice.

Georgia Courier.

Augusta, June 15.

"The Jury term of the Superior Court closed on Saturday night. The Court had some important matter before it on its criminal side. Besides the usual number of *Assaults and Batteries*, &c. the Grand Jury presented Billiard Tables, and the Gambling establishments in the City. A law of the State prohibits Billiards entirely in any form; but the City Council has for several years licensed them on the payment of a very heavy tax. The Grand Jury presented the City Council and Billiard Table Owners together, and brought up some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen who had been in the habit of *amusing their leisure hours* at the Faro Bank Tables. We believe all plead guilty. On Saturday the Court passed sentence. As the owners of the Billiard Tables were able to throw a portion of their delinquency on the City Council, they were fined but $20 each. The Faro dealers did not get off so well—four of them were fined $500 a piece, and ordered to stand committed till the fine was paid. On hearing the last part of the sentence, they stepped up with their hands in their pockets, and paid the money in open Court."

The Duke of Orleans.—A letter from Paris, speaking of the wealth of this peer, says that it has arisen from the peculiar economy of his household. His table is supplied by contract, and he is his own salesman for the produce of his lands. Every horse in his stable has a fixed allowance of food, and care is taken that the animal is not cheated out of it. A regular account is kept of the family disbursement; and yet, economical as he is in all respects, the Duke is neither parsimonious nor mean—he is distinguished for charity and generosity. It is only the judicious economist who can afford to be generous, all the world over. The writer from Paris says—

"It is gratifying to know that with all his wealth the Duke has not forgotten the hour of adversity.—Not long ago, a friend of mine, an artist, having waited on him by order, was shown all his paintings and prints. The Duke at length, stopping before a print which represents a young man giving lessons of geography in a school (at Geneva,) said, 'M. F—, do you recognise that tutor?'—it is myself. I have more pride in that print than in all my collection; it reminds me of one of the most laudable acts of my life, of the true pride of independence, which induced me to prefer honest support, arising from my own labor, to the comparative splendour which might have been procured from the compassion of Princes."

"Ask, wh[illegible]'s the North?—in York, 'tis at the Tweed;
In Scotland, at the Orcades; and there,
At Greenland, Zembla, and the Lord knows where."

We were forcibly reminded of the above lines of Pope, on reading an account in the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal of a person who some months since left that vicinity, to go to "one of the *western* States." A few years since, and men who talked of the "Western States" were pretty well contented with the longitude of Ohio, and appeared to act and think as if its western boundaries were the *ne plus ultra* of human migration. To say of a man, that he had gone to Ohio, was to send the mind of the hearer upon one of those stretches that is sure to awaken remembrances, or bring back ideas of long separation—of death: But now they have found

"Beyond the lowest depth, a deeper deep."

And the good people of Ohio talk of the Western States, as if they were midway between the two extremes.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Greenock Anecdote.—A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. 'How many have you?' said the worthy baillie. 'Five and twenty, sir,' replied the petitioner—'Five and twenty!' re-echoed the baillie: 'and all by one wife?' 'O no, sir,' replied the poor man; 'I am wearing the fourth.'

Glasgow Free Press.

Nashville, June 10.

Hon. John McLean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, arrived in this town on Saturday evening last, promptly to enter upon his official duties here; and yesterday the annual trial term of the United States' Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee, commenced at the City Hall—present Judges McLean and McNairy. James Collingsworth, Esq., our new District Attorney, likewise entered upon the discharge of his public trust.

The Capitol at Washington is finished, and it is truly a magnificent structure. Rich shrubbery has been well distributed in the great enclosure annexed to it, and from the noble terrace on the west side, the prospect includes the greater part of Washington and Georgetown, and their lofty and picturesque environs, and the river for some miles. This scene at the setting of the sun in fine weather, with the profound stillness on every side, and the aspect of the splendid edifice, is calculated to make a deep impression on one who paces the terrace at that hour. The silence, the repose, the absence of all bustle, form a peculiar contrast with the movement of every kind and in every quarter, and the din of the logocracy, during the session of Congress. It is alone almost worth the trouble of the journey to Washington.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The assemblage, on the 11th inst., of five or six vehicles belonging to as many of the principal physicians of Philadelphia, spread consternation throughout a square of South Third street. After very anxious enquiry, it was ascertained that the Faculty had met in order to examine some new machinery for medical uses.

"*Another Soldier of the Revolution gone.*"—Married, recently in Boston, William Eaton, a revolutionary soldier, aged 74, to Miss Lovely Worthy, aged 29.

Prosperity.—How miserable is the lot of man! In prosperity he forgets every one; and in adversity every one forgets him. In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses; and when loaded with misfortunes he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him. He who basks in the sunshine of fortune, should remember, that riches sometimes take the wing and suddenly fly away from us. Happy is he who reflects, that old money, old wine, old books, and old friends, are objects worthy the attention of every man of good sense.

ENGLISH SPORTS.—*Kingly Diversions.*—Edward the 3d of England was partial to the silly passtime, now known only amongst the lowest and most vulgar class of the community, called "toss penny." It was then called 'cross and pile.' In one of his wardrobe rolls we met with the following entries:—'Item, Paid to Henry the King's barber, for money which he lent to the King to play at cross and pile, five shillings. Item, Paid to Pires Barnard, Usher to the King's Chamber, money which he lent to the King and which he lost at cross and pile, to Monsieur Robert Walterville, eight pence."

Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the People of Eng.

The following is from the London Times of May 1.

"*Living Phenomenon.*—A lady with a rich black beard, 8 inches long, complete whiskers and mustachios. This extraordinary person, aged 26, a native of Piedmont, is an unprecedented curiosity, and acknowledged by all to be a most remarkable phenomenon. To be seen on the first floor, 26, St. James's street from 10 in the morning till 9 at night. Admittance 4s."

A motion for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit Bull-baiting was rejected in the British H. of Commons, on the 12th ult. It was contended, in opposition to the motion, that it would be unwise to diminish the amusements of the people, and that if this bill should pass, another to abolish *cock fighting* would be introduced! The Ayes for granting leave were. 28, Noes 73.

The Editor of the Schoharie Republican appeals "to the magnanimity" of his subscribers to call and pay their bills, as sickness prevents his calling upon them. Will they call?

Degeneracy of the Goose.—It has been complained for some few years that quills wear out sooner than they did of yore. People have at last discovered that this is owing to the luxurious and effeminate living of the geese. It seems that the sage fowl keeps pace with the spirit of the age, and the march of intellect. It is a fact that goose-quills are not so hard as they once were, and this may account for the quantity of *soft* writing which characterizes certain presses which shall be nameless.

N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

No man rises to such a height as to become conspicuous, but he is on one side censured by undiscerning malice, which reproaches him for his best actions, and slanders his apparent and incontestible excellencies; and idolized on the other by ignorant admiration, which exalts his faults and follies into virtues.—*Rambler.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 23.

By the Silas Richards we have our London papers to the 23d. and Liverpool to the 24th ult. From the seat of war there is nothing important. We give, hastily, such extracts as we have room and time for.

The manufacturing districts in England still suffer severely. Mr. O'Connell was not admitted to his seat in the House of Commons, and a new writ had issued for Clare. It was decided he could only be admitted to his seat after taking the oath of supremacy. This he declined—saying, when at his request that oath was shown to him, "there is one assertion in this oath which I do not know to be true; there is another in it which I believe not to be true. I cannot, therefore, take this oath."

The French Ministry has been completed, we doubt whether we can say fortified, by creating M. de Portales, who was the *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs, the actual Minister.

A motion made in the Commons on the 19th, by Mr. Hume, for the consideration of the Corn laws, was negatived, almost unanimously, twelve only rising in its favor.

All apprehension of the scarcity of bread stuffs had vanished.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, May 23.

We are sorry to say that accounts from various parts of the country state the continuance of the depression under which the trade of the manufacturing districts has for so long a period labored. In that part of Lancashire and Yorkshire where the people mainly depend on the loom, the suffering is more distressing than at any former period. In Manchester and the larger towns the distress is aggravated by the turn out of the spinners and silk weavers; but in the districts to which we more particularly allude, life is barely sustained, and that, too, on a pittance which will eventually produce dangerous diseases. We confess we see no cause to expect a change in the condition of our unfortunate countrymen. They are not suffering from any sudden or any unforeseen calamity; they are not the victims of any panic, which suspends for a time commercial activity, but the effects of which are easily overcome. They are suffering in common with the whole nation; no local or temporary cause depresses them to the earth; they partake of the difficulties, which affect all the trading interests; they feel them first, and their effects are destructive to them before the generality of the country feels deeply. Appalling as the evidence of the distress has become, it has not produced any effect on the government—they have not evinced any sympathy with the wants of the people, but are occupied in tedious discussions unimportant to the general welfare, whilst the industrious artizans are perishing!

It appears now certain that Parliament will separate without inquiring into the condition of the country, or into the causes of the distress. What the consequence of this infatuation may be we know not. The people, in the presence of an overpowering military force, cannot commit acts of violence; but they will not starve in peace.

"An expedition against Algiers is again spoken of. The name of Admiral de Rigney is brought forward as commander of the naval force."

From the Gazette de France.

Wednesday, May 20.

"Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of the 2d of May, contain the following particulars:—'We learn by letters from Jassy, that Count Diebitsh, the General-in-Chief, is seriously ill, but that, notwithstanding, the operations of the army, the command of which has been given to another General whose name is not mentioned, are not paralysed by this event. There is also a report that a new levy of recruits will be ordered in the Russian empire, in proportion of eight men to 500 souls, which will increase the army in the field by 100,000 men.

NEWS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Berlin, May 15.—The St. Petersburg Gazette gives the following account, dated April 24:—

"On the 11th April three detachments of Turks crossed to the left bank of the Danube, into Little Wallachia, at the villages of Zigaulet and Dessa, and into the village of Rasta. At the first two points they were repulsed without any loss on our side. At Dessa, in a sharp skirmish with the Cossacks, the Turks had 15 men killed and wounded, and three Cossacks were killed.

"The attack of the enemy upon the village of Rasta was more serious; about 500 men who crossed from the Turkish side in 16 boats, landed, and marched direct to Rasta. Lieut. Pawlowski, who was stationed there with a company of musketeers, formed his 150 men into a small square, advanced to meet the enemy, and after having received some vollies from them, charged them with the bayonet, and put them to flight. During the action forty-one Turks were killed and twenty-two taken prisoners among whom was the Commander Hassan Effendi, Iman of the Mosque of Lorræ. Lieut. Pawlowski, closely pursuing the enemy, reached his boats and took four of them; six others sunk, with the people in them. We had one non commissioned officer and two privates killed and twenty-five wounded.

"According to the latest accounts from Major-Gen. Watchen, who commanded the troops in Sizeboli, the enemy had not repeated his attacks up to the 18th of April. Two new redoubts have just been completed, and afford perfect security to the fortress.

An extract we annex from the Times, of 21st May, would seem to indicate that the Greeks are taking care of themselves and their own cause, while the Allies and Turkey are looking after Russia:—

The French papers of Monday state that letters had been received at Toulon from Patras, and other parts of Greece, in which it was asserted that Missolonghi had been again taken by the Greeks; that Greek troops had likewise obtained possession of the Castle of Romelia, and had invested by sea and land the fortress of Lepanto. Admiral Miaulis is said to be engaged in bombarding the latter place with the frigate Hellas and a brig of war. The President of Greece, M. Capo D'Istrias, has proceeded to Navarino, where he is stated to have had a conference with Marshal Maison and Rear-Admiral Rosamel. The state of Greek affairs is represented in these accounts as most prosperous, and hopes are held out of a speedy capture of all the Turkish fortresses on the Greek continent. On the truth of these statements, or the probability of these anticipations, we need at present offer no comment. It is of course the interest of the Greek Government, and the object of its friends who desire the extension of the Greek territory, to represent their present occupation as nearly commensurate wtth the geographical boundary which they claim from the Porte. By the capture of Missolonghi, and of the Castle of Lepanto, the Greeks would become masters of Western Greece; and instead of being obliged to petition the Allies to make conquests for them, would thus only find it necessary to solicit their good offices to maintain the undisturbed enjoyment of conquests already made and rights already acquired.

Liverpool, May 23.

Cotton.—The import this week is 9486 bags, and the sales reach 17,390 bags, (including 750 Americans and Surats taken for export) at steady and somewhat improved prices.

Mr. Jefferson's Memoir and Correspondence.

We promised to lay before our readers a few Extracts from the two first Volumes of this deeply interesting Work.

The first volume opens with the Memoir of Mr. Jefferson's life, written by himself. He began to write it the 6th January, in the year 1821. It extends from his birth to the year 1790, when he arrived in New York, to become Secretary of State under Gen. Washington.—The whole Memoir will be read with avidity. It gives a sketch of the events in Virginia, which preceded the breaking out of the Revolution; the circumstances attending the composition of the celebrated Declaration of Independence; and the opening of the French Revolution, which Mr. Jefferson witnessed as Minister of the U. States at the Court of France.—After the Memoir, we have the letters of Mr. Jefferson to various persons, during the American Revolution, and during his residence in France.

We shall extract from his *Memoir*, some of the circumstances which attended the Declaration of Independence, and the sketches of some few of the great men which he brings into the Memoir:—We shall follow these up with the sketches of other great men, taken from his Correspondence:

From the Memoir.

Declaration of Independence.

"It appearing in the course of these debates, that the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina, were not yet matured for falling from the parent stem, but that they were fast advancing to that state, it was thought most prudent to wait a while for them, and to postpone the final decision to July 1st: but, that this might occasion as little delay as possible, a committee was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence The Committee were John Adams, Dr Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, and myself.—Committees were also appointed, at the same time, to prepare a plan of confederation for the colonies, and to state the terms proper to be proposed for foreign alliance. The Committee for drawing the Declaration of Independence, desired me to do it. It was accordingly done, and being approved by them, I reported it to the House on Friday the 28th of June, when it was read and ordered to lie on the table.—On Monday, the 1st of July, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the original motion made by the delegates of Virginia, which being again debated through the day, was carried in the affirmative by the votes of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, R. Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted against it. Delaware had but two members present and they were divided. The delegates from New York declared they were for it themselves, and were assured their constituents were for it; but that their instructions having been drawn near a twelvemonth before, when reconciliation was still the general object, they were enjoined by them to do nothing which should impede that object. They therefore thought themselves not justifiable in voting on either side, and asked leave to withdraw from the question; which was given them. The committee rose and reported their resolution to the House. Mr. Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, then requested the determination might be put off to the next day, as he believed his colleagues, though they disapproved of the resolution, would then join in it for the sake of unanimity. The ultimate question, whether the House would agree to the resolution of the committee, was accordingly postponed to the next day, when it was again moved, and South Carolina concurred in voting for it. In the mean time, a third member had come post from the Delaware counties, and turned the vote of that colony in favor of the resolution. Members of a different sentiment attending from Pennsylvania also, her vote was changed, so that the whole twelve colonies who were authorized to vote at all, gave their voices for it; and, within a few days, the Convention of New York approved of it, and thus supplied the void occasioned by the withdrawing of her delegates from the vote.

"Congress proceeded the same day to consider the Declaration of Independence, which had been reported and laid on the table the Friday preceding, and on Monday referred to a Committee of the whole. The pusillanimous idea that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with, still haunted the minds of many. For this reason, those passages which conveyed censures on the people of England were struck out, lest they should give them offence The clause too, reprobating the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa, was struck out in complaisance to So. Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who, on the contrary, still wished to continue it. Our northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under their censures; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others. The debates having taken up the greater parts of the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of July, were, on the evening of the last, closed; the Declaration was reported by the Committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present except Mr. Dickinson. As the sentiments of men are known not only by what they receive, but what they reject also, I will state the form of the Declaration as originally reported," &c. &c.

Sketches of Characters.

Mr. Pendleton.—"The repeal was strongly opposed by Mr. Pendleton, who was zealously attached to ancient establishments; and who, taken all in all, was the ablest man in debate I have ever met with. He had not indeed, the poetical fancy of Mr. Henry, his sublime imagination, his lofty and overwhelming diction; but he was cool, smoothe and persuasive; his language flowing, chaste and embellished; for if he lost the main battle, he returned upon you and regained so much of it as to make it a drawn one, by dexterous manœuvres, skirmishes in detail, and the recovery of small advantages which, little singly, were important altogether. You never knew when you were clear of him, but were harrassed by his perseverance, until the patience was worn down of all who had less of it than himself. Add to this, that he was one of the most virtuous and benevolent of men, the kindest friend, the most amiable and pleasant of companions, which ensured a favorable reception to whatever came from him. Finding that the general principle of entails could not be maintained, he took his stand on an amendment which he proposed, instead of an absolute abolition, to permit the tenant in tail to convey in fee simple if he chose it: and he was within a few votes of saving so much of the old law. But the bill passed finally for entire abolition. In that one of the bills for organizing our judiciary system, which proposed a court of Chancery, I had provided for a trial by jury of all matters of fact, in that as well as in the courts of law. He defeated it by the introduction of four words only, *if either party choose.* The consequence has been, that as no suitor will say to his judge—Sir, I distrust you, give me a jury, juries are rarely, I might say perhaps never seen in that court, but when called for by the Chancellor of his own accord."

Messrs. Wythe and Madison.—"In giving this account of the laws of which I was myself the mover and draughtsman, I, by no means, mean to claim to myself the merit of obtaining their passage. I had many occasional and strenuous coadjutors in debate, and one, most steadfast, able and zealous; who was himself a host. This was George Mason, a man of the first order of wisdom among those who acted on the theatre of the revolution, of expansive mind, profound judgment, cogent in argument, learned in the lore of our former constitution, and earnest for the republican change on democratic principles. His elocution was neither flowing nor smoothe; but his language was strong, his manner most impressive, and strengthened by a dash of biting cynicism, when provocation made it seasonable.

"Mr. Wythe, while Speaker in the two Sessions of 1777, between his return from Congress and his appointment to the Chancery, was an able and constant associate in whatever was before a Committee of the Whole. His pure integrity, judgment and reasoning powers, gave him great weight—Of him, see more in some notes inclosed in my letter of August 31, 1821, to Mr. Jno. Saunderson.

"Mr. Madison came into the house in 1776, a new member and young; which circumstances, concurring with his extreme modesty, prevented his venturing himself in debate before his removal to the Council of State, in Nov. '77. From thence he went to Congress, then consisting of few members. Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession, which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind, and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly afterwards, of which he became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely, in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of Geo. Mason, and the fervid declamation of Mr. Henry. With these consummate powers, were united a pure and spotless virtue, which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the powers and polish of his pen and the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak for themselves."

Messrs. John Adams, Lafayette, &c.—"As you have now returned to Congress, it will become of importance that you should form a just estimate of certain public characters, on which, therefore, I shall give you such notes, as my knowledge of them has furnished me with. You will compare them with the materials you are otherwise possessed of, and decide on a view of the whole.

"You know the opinion I formerly entertained of my friend Mr. Adams—* * * and the governor were the first who shook that opinion. I afterwards saw proofs, which convicted him of a degree of vanity, and of a blindness to it, of which no germ appeared in Congress. A seven months' intimacy with him here, and as many weeks in London, have given me opportunities of studying him closely. He is v in, irritable, and a bad calculator of the force and probable effect of the motives, which govern men. This is all the ill which can possibly be said of him. He is as disinterested as the being who made him; he is profound in his views, and accurate in his judgment, except where knowledge of the world is necessary to form a judgment. He is so amiable that I pronounce you will love him, if ever you become acquainted with him. He would be, as he was, a great man in Congress.

"The Marquis de la Fayette, is a most valuable auxiliary to me. His zeal is unbounded, and his weight with those in power great. His education having been merely military, commerce was an unknown field to him. But his good sense enabling him to comprehend perfectly, whatever is explained to him, his agency has been very efficacious. He has a great deal of sound genius, is well remarked by the King, and rising in popularity. He has nothing against him, but the suspicion of *republican* principles. I think he will one day be of the ministry. The Count de Vergennes is ill. The possibility of his recovery, renders it dangerous for us to express a doubt of it; but he is in danger. He is a great minister in European affairs; but has very imperfect ideas of our institutions, and no confidence in them. His devotion to the principles of pure despotism, render him unaffectionate to our governments. But his fear of England, makes him value us as a makeweight. He is cool, reserved in political conversation; but free and familiar on other subjects, and a very attentive, agreeable person to do business with. It is impossible to have a clearer, better organized head; but age has chilled his heart."

We are opposed to nostrums and quackery in general, but while referring to the subject of intemperance, we wish to give our testimony, for what it may be worth, to the merits of Dr. Preston's method of treating patients who have been overtaken by this dreadful disease. In two cases, which we recommended to him, we have seen his skill triumphant. In one of them, the sufferer was literally in the last disgraceful stages of the disorder, and has often lain dead drunk in the streets. He has reformed it altogether, and is now a healthy looking man and a valuable citizen, supporting his family by virtuous industry. It is now a year since he was cured. He has recently expressed his gratitude for recommending him to Dr. Preston, and assured us that he has no desire to touch spiritous liquors; but, on the contrary, has an aversion to them. Another case, more recent, is also a very hopeful one.—*Com. Adv.*

Generosity of Lafayette.—This good and benevolent man has ordered his lands in the United States to be sold to discharge the debts of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe has refused to permit it, but the agent has orders to proceed, at all events, to execute his instructions.—This is the reason why Lafayette's land has lately been offered in the market.—*Mass. Journal.*

We have good authority for believing that the above is unauthorised. At the same time we are well informed that when congress passed the bill so creditable to the nation for the relief of Gen. Lafayette, he promptly tendered to Mr. Monroe, an amount sufficient to relieve him from debt; and although insisted on, in the most generous spirit, Mr. Monroe absolutely refused to allow a cent of that debt of gratitude to be transferred to himself. This statement is due to both parties, and particularly to Mr. Monroe, whose friends are still sanguine in the hope, that congress will at their next session make a liberal adjustment of the claims of this revolutionary soldier and distinguished patriot.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Scene at Washington.—A letter from Washington, of the 18th June, describes "a beautiful pageantry which had taken place in the course of the week. Some time since, the President made a visit to the Female Catholic Seminary of Georgetown, usually called 'the Nunnery;' and the young ladies, tastefully and uniformly dressed, formed in line, and, with their matrons heading the column, and bringing up the rear, marched to the President's House, and there made him a return of respect. It was an interesting spectacle. The uniform was snow-white, blue cape, bonnets trimmed with blue ribbon, each lady carrying a parasol."

Washington, June 24.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the opening of the Court yesterday, when an opinion was expected to have been delivered on the demurrer to the last bill of indictment against Tobias Watkins,

Judge Cranch, addressing the Bar, said that the Court had encountered a difficulty in the case. The name of the party was not properly included in the indictment. The word Tobias was not to be found in it; nor was the place of residence, or the mystery, trade, or calling of the accused stated. Whether these omissions could be taken advantage of in a demurrer to the indictment, the Court wished to consider; and suggested to the gentlemen to consider well before it was argued to the Court. The Court very much doubted, from their examination, whether advantage could be taken of it to sustain the demurrer. The elementary writers doubt upon the subject, connecting it with the case of error in the name, &c. and the Court doubts. [The name of T. Watkins is given as signed in the "abstract," and the indictment always refers to him as "said" Watkins.]

Mr. Coxe, Counsel for the accused, said, there were several authorities to shew that advantage could be taken of this omission *after* the demurrer. If the demurrer should be overruled, it might be taken advantage of to quash the indictment.

Mr. Key, Counsel for the United States, said, whatever might be the opinion of the Court on other questions, it was desirable that the opinion of the Court should be pronounced upon the point which had been argued and discussed before it. The reason why the indictment appeared as it does is, that it has been exactly copied from the presentment by the Grand Jury.

The Chief Justice said that the Court had not had an opportunity of deliberating on this question, all being together, until this morning. Upon consultation, they had not precisely agreed upon the question whether it be necessary, in an indictment, to make use of the word "forged." That point the Court wished for another day to consider.

[In the course of conversation, it was mentioned that Mr. Southard, the late Secretary of the Navy, was expected in this city in the course of the day.]

June 25.

The opinion of the Circuit Court of this District, on the demurrer to the last found indictment against T. Watkins, was pronounced yesterday by Judge Thruston, who stated that the Court having formed its opinion upon one of the various grounds of objection taken to the indictment, viz: that it did not contain the technical words *forge* or *counterfeit*, said, that upon that point the Court was of opinion that the indictment could not be sustained.

Judge Cranch expressed a different opinion upon this point in the case, but the Court declined giving any opinion upon the other grounds of the objection.

June 26.

The case of the United States *vs.* T. Watkins, still occupies the attention of the Circuit Court for this District. The motion for an instruction by the Court to the Grand Jury was yesterday argued by Mr. Key in favor of it, and by Mr. Jones, in part, in reply.

Meanwhile, another indictment was yesterday found by the Grand Jury against the accused.

Mr. Southard, late Secretary of the Navy, has arrived in this city, and yesterday gave evidence before the Grand Jury.

We are sorry to observe in the public prints evidence of great and deepening depression of the Manufacturing interest in the Eastern States, and especially in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Private accounts correspond with the public reports. Such a distress for money, such a loss of confidence between man and man, caused by recent failures, has never been known before in that part of the country, though something like it has in former times been experienced nearer home. One cannot read the following extract from a Providence paper without realizing and being seriously affected at the misfortune which has befallen the industrious and enterprising People in and around that place:

Embarrassments—The embarrassments which have been realized in this immediate neighborhood, for the last ten days, have had no parallel in the history of the Republic. Men of reputed capital, and who have withstood the shock of former changes and times;—men, who for the last forty years have stood firm, erect, and undismayed, before the tempest of the times that have assailed them, are now tottering on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Their fall bears excessively heavy on the poor and laboring classes, who, by the way, are in reality the principal sufferers. Deprived of employment, destitute and friendless, they are thrown upon the world, and know not how to obtain a livelihood. Within the last ten days, within the circle of the ten adjacent miles, upwards of twenty-five hundred People have been suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and the distress that such an event has produced, can be far better imagined than described.

It is not in New England only that money is scarce, if we may judge from the following evidence of the fact at Philadelphia:

"We understand that only 85,000 dollars of the State Loan was taken up yesterday. The amount wanted was 2,200,000 dollars.

Scarcity of Money.—The Troy (N. Y.) Register, says:

"An evidence of the present unparalleled scarcity of money, not only in our commercial cities, but in every part of the country, we learn, from undoubted authority, that there are at present several canal boats loaded with lumber at Whitehall, which cannot come through the Champlain Canal, for want of sufficient *money* to pay the Canal tolls."

Another bank has failed—"*the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pawtucket, R. I.*" According to the Journal of Commerce, it was previously known that some individuals connected with its management, and also largely interested in manufactures, had failed; and likewise that there had been a heavy run upon the Bank on Monday. It now appears, that although it survived the first shock, it was afterwards compelled to yield to the pressure of circumstances and close its doors.

Lamentable Event.—Never have we witnessed a state of equal excitement with that produced on our community for the last ten days, by the mysterious absence, and supposed death by suicide, of Mr. *James R. Creecy* late of this town. Mr. Creecy left home seven or eight weeks ago for Baltimore and other Northern Cities (on business as he stated) and for three or four weeks after corresponded regularly with his family and friends, as he had uniformly been in the habit of doing when absent: after which they had no tidings of him until about ten days ago, when it was rumored that he had destroyed himself in Baltimore or its neighborhood, and, this rumor was soon strengthened by the following facts.—One of his friends went on to Norfolk, and at Portsmouth found a letter in the Post Office containing the key of his trunk, with intimations that he had forwarded the trunk home and that on opening it they would have the whole matter developed —the Trunk was found in a few days at the Steam Boat Office in Norfolk and brought to this place: on opening it, it was found to contain all the clothes he had carried from home with the exception of a single suit, and several letters and memorandums, in which he stated that he had resolved on destroying himself; that the great difficulty with him for several days had been, how he should dispose of his body so that it would never be found, that he had at length fallen on a plan and that all search after it would be fruitless —the letters are without date both as to time and place, are written partly in an apparently composed mode, and in other parts in a wild and incoherent manner, but from the fact that the trunk arrived in Norfolk by the steam boat from Baltimore, on the 4th inst. that he was seen at Barnum's Hotel about the 1st, it is conjectured the letters were written between the 1st and 3d in that city.

There are a thousand rumors afloat in regard to this mysterious affair, but we forbear to dilate on the subject or to enter into details, in the fear of adding another pang to the deeply lacerated feelings of the family of Mr. Creecy.

Edenton (N. C.) Gazette, June 22.

West Point Academy.—The Board of Visiters, which has been in session since the first of June, at this interesting Institution, completed their labors, and adjourned *sine die*, on Wednesday evening last. The Report of the Committee on the general state of the Academy was accepted, we understand, with great unanimity, and reflects high credit on the talents and discernment of the gentlemen who drew it. We are unacquainted, of course, with the contents of this paper, but we venture to predict that, whenever it shall be published by the War Department, it will afford very general satisfaction to the Army and the Nation. Votes of thanks, we understand, were passed to the President and Secretary, with a like unanimity; and the Board separated, after maintaining, during their laborious session, the most entire cordiality and mutual good will.—*Commercial Adv.*

Church Matters.—We find in the Baltimore Patriot of Friday, the following statement.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was still in session yesterday, and after five successive ballots for a Bishop on the part of the clerical order of the Convention, they were unable to make a nomination to the order of the Laity.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Wyatt and the Rev. Mr. Johns of Baltimore, were first in nomination as candidates for that high station—after three ballots, Mr. Johns was withdrawn and the Rev. Mr. Henshaw of this city was substituted, with less hope of success. The Rev. Mr. Johns was again taken up, and the result was as ineffectual as before. We learn further, that the Convention was yesterday, most laboriously engaged, as they sat from 9 o'clock, A. M. until half past 3 P. M. and renewed their session at 6 o'clock, and continued until after ten at night.

Baltimore, June 24.

Death of the Queen of Spain—Capt. Snow, of the ship States, arrived here last evening from Genoa, and last from Gibraltar, states, that, on the day he sailed (24th May) news was received from Madrid, of the death of the Queen of Spain, and that minute guns were firing all day, and the flags on the castles and the shipping were flying at half mast. Captain Snow brought no papers.

Decent Language.—The Columbia Republican says, that President Jackson is a

"Weak, illnatured, and broken-down old man; but taken care of in his dotage, and dictated to by a base a set of scoundrels as ever stretched a halter."

This is coalition politeness. The only return we can make the editor, is to pronounce him the most *gentlemanly* and *well-bred* man in the United States. He beats Gregory Grunt's "purlite and genteel manner" all hollow.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

A gentleman, remarkable for his reckless extravagance and disregard to the bills of his creditors, lately received his "walking ticket"—His wife called on the President and supplicated him to restore her husband to his office. "I am sorry for it, Madam, (said he) but I am firmly resolved, while I can prevent it, that no person who is unable to manage his own affairs, shall be entrusted with those of the public."

How to be Rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to stint ourselves, and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1829.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed at the Town Meeting to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, respectfully report to their fellow citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, the following arrangement, and recommend it to be observed as the order of the day.

1st. That the day shall be ushered in by a discharge of artillery and ringing of the bells, which shall be the signal for hoisting the National Flag at the Town House.

2nd. That there be a procession formed at the Court House under the direction of the Marshals of the day at 9 o'clock, A. M. to march to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read and an oration will be delivered.

3d. That the Church and Town Bells ring at half past 9 o'clock, which shall be the signal for the procession to move, and that they continue to ring until the procession arrive at the Church.

4th. That a National Salute be fired at 1 o'clock, P. M.

5th. That the order of Procession be as follows:

Fayetteville Corps of Artillery.
Fayetteville Light Infantry.
Clergy and Orator of the Day.
Surviving Patriots of the Revolution.
Officers of the Regiments of Cumberland Militia, and other officers in Uniform.
High Sheriff of the County.
Judges of the United States and State Courts.
Magistrates of the county.
Police of the Town.
Strangers.
Committee of Arrangement.
Citizens.

6th. That one gun at sunset be fired which shall be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

John MacRae and Charles B. Jones, Esqrs. have been appointed Marshalls of the Day.

We have received the suggestion of a correspondent relative to taking up a collection on the 4th of July to aid the objects of the Colonization Society; but at too late an hour to have a meeting of the Committee in time to announce their decision in this paper, as requested.

It is stated in the last number of the African Repository, that in North Carolina two thousand slaves would immediately be emancipated and committed to the Society of Friends, to be sent to the Colony of Liberia, if funds for their transportation were provided.

Dividends.—The Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern have each declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on their capital stock, for the half year ending on the 30th ult.

Fire at Wilmington.—We regret to learn, that on Saturday morning last, about half past 12 o'clock, the valuable Steam Saw Mill belonging to Henry B. Howard, Esq., opposite to the town of Wilmington, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread so rapidly, that in a few minutes the whole building was enveloped. Nothing was saved, and there was no insurance on the property. The loss is estimated at $10,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

We have been favored with the following letter to a merchant in this place, from his correspondent in Liverpool:

Liverpool, 23d May, 1829.

DEAR SIR: Our supply of Cotton this week has been moderate, of all kinds, only about 9000 bales, of which about 6000 are from the United States. The sales as follow: 470 Sea Island at 9½ a 14, 90 stained do. 5½ a 9½, 6300 Upland 4¾ a 6d., 2460 Orleans 2450 5 1-8 a 7½ and 10 a 8, 1250 Tennessee and Alabama 5a 6, 1960 Pernambuco 6¾ a 7 5-8, 2000 Bahia &c. 6 a 6½, 1340 Maranham 6 1-8 a 6¾, 60 Para 5½, 80 Demarara 6¾ a 8d., 30 West India 5 5-8, 10 Bahama 5 5-8, 520 Carthagena 4 3 8 a 4½, 400 Egyptian 6¾ a 8, 420 Surat 3 1-8 a 4¼, making in all 17,390 bales.

Speculators took about 1000 bales American, and export buyers about 400 do., 200 Brazil and 200 Surat. The price of Brazil is pretty generally 1-8th pr lb. lower than that of this day week, while American Cotton maintains its value. The chief sales made in Upland have been from 5 1-8 to 5 3 8 and 5¼d, and the general impression appears to be that we have, for the present, seen our lowest, but on the other hand, we have little, if any thing, in the shape of advance to expect.

Of Ashes 400 barrels Montreal pot have been sold this week at 34s 6d. a 35, and 26 pearl at 34s 6d.—Nothing done in Tar or Turpentine, and of Rice, only 15 tierces inferior have been sold at 17s pr hundred weight. The price of Corn for home use has undergone a little change for the better. We make no change in the quotation of Indian Corn and Flour.

P. S. Sales of Cotton this day about 2000 bales, prices steady.

The Annual Election for Members of Congress and our State Legislature, will take place in August. As opposition to our late Representatives in Congress, has doubtless been announced wherever it is intended, we subjoin a list of the Candidates in the different Districts.

No opposition is anticipated to Messrs. Barringer, Alston, Hall, Shepperd, Conner or Carson.

☞ Since the above was written, Nathaniel J. Palmer and James Boyle, of Orange, have come out, in opposition to Gen. Barringer.

In the first district, the late Representative, Mr. Sawyer, is opposed by William B. Shepard of Pasquotank.

In the fourth district, Mr. Bryan having declined offering, the candidates are James Manney of Carteret, Jesse Speight of Greene and Thomas H. Daves of Jones.

In the fifth district, Mr. Turner having declined, Robert Potter of Granville, is a candidate.

In the sixth district, Mr. Holmes, the late Representative, is opposed by Edward B. Dudley of Wilmington.

In the seventh district, Mr. Culpeper having declined, the candidates are Edmund Deberry of Montgomery and John A. Cameron of Fayetteville.

In the tenth district, the late Representative Mr. Long, is opposed by John Giles of Salisbury.

In the thirteenth district, Mr. Williams the late Representative, is opposed by Samuel King of Iredell.

Raleigh Register.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

George H. Brent to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of Alexandria, *vice* Humphrey Peake *resigned.*

The Telegraph gives the following list of the officers removed and retained in the Departments at Washington.

Of 17	in the State Department	7	have been remov'd.
9	in the Treasury	do.	1
16	in 1st Comptrol'rs	office,	none
9	in 2d	do	do 2
12	in 1st Auditor's	do	none
16	in 2d	do	do 1
14	in 3d	do	do none
17	in 4th	do	do 6
13	in 5th	do	do 1
18	in Land		do none
7	in Treasurer's		do 1
22	in Register's		do 1
19	in War		do 3
25	in Adjt. Paymaster, Gen.		Staff, &c. 1
9	in Navy proper		do 4
11	in Navy Commissioners		none
36	General Post Office		none
274			28

The late Annual Commencement of our University.—We learn from a Visiter that the Exercises at the late Anniversary Commencement, were well sustained by the young gentlemen of the College, and highly satisfactory to the Trustees and the large and respectable audience who attended.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings select Orations were delivered in the Chapel by competitors selected from the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman Classes, and on Wednesday evening by the Representatives of the two Literary Societies.

The Oration of Professor Hooper before the two Societies on Wednesday, according to previous appointment, is spoken of as a chaste and elegant production. He had selected for his subject "the present condition and future prospects of our Country"—and showed himself to be a deep and severe thinker, as well as a profound rhetorician. The Oration is to be published under the patronage of the Dialectic Society, and from the character we have had of it, will be read with interest by every American.

The following is the Order of Exercises observed on Thursday, the day of Commencement, by the Senior Class:

FORENOON.

1, Prayer by the President.

2. The Salutatory Oration in Latin.—Franklin L. Smith, *Mecklenburg.*

3. Honorary Oration on Natural Philosophy.—Jno. P. Brown, *Wilmington.*

4. Honorary Oration on Geology.—Sidney X. Johnson, *Lincoln.*

5. A Forensic Dispute. "Ought daughters to receive as complete an education as sons?"—Burton F. Craig, *Rowan.* Osmond F. Long, *Randolph.*

6. Honorary Oration on Ethics.—David M. Lees, *Mecklenburg.*

7. A Forensic Dispute. "Is the present condition of North Carolina to be ascribed to moral or physical causes?"—James E. Kerr, *Rowan.* James A. Johnson, *Lincoln.*

AFTERNOON.

8. Honorary Oration in French. Modern Literature.—Richard M. Shepherd, *Newbern.*

9. A Forensic Dispute. "Would the independence of Greece prove beneficial to Europe in general?"—Thos. W. Dulany, *Onslow.* Wm. Eaton, *Warren.*

10. A Forensic Dispute. "Will the French Revolution, in the aggregate of its effects, present a beneficial influence on the destinies of mankind?"—Rufus A. Yancy, *Caswell.* Philip A. Alston, *Edenton.*

11. Valedictory Oration.—Richard R. Wall, *Rockingham.*

12. President's Address to the Graduates.

13. Degrees conferred.

14. Report of the Examination.

15. Prayer by the President.

The *Senatus Academicus* conferred upon the foregoing Graduates the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and also upon the following young gentlemen, Alumni of the University, the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts, viz:

Matthias E. Manly, of Newbern; Archibald Gilchrist, of Robeson county; Danl. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus; Victor M. Murphey, Sam. Stewart, Wm. E. Anderson, Samuel L. Holt, of Orange.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred upon the Rev. John M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, and the Rev. John Robinson of Cabarrus.

The whole occasion is understood to have been uncommonly brilliant and interesting.

We hope to see our University, now one of the most distinguished in the Union, become more and more an object of solicitude and State pride, and on each returning Commencement a place of fashionable resort.

The following Trustees attended:

His Excellency John Owen, President, Rev. Doct. Joseph Caldwell, Dr. S. J. Baker, Fred. Nash, Esq. John D. Hawkins, Esq., Col. Wm. Robards, Charles Manly, Esq., John Scott, Esq., James Mebane, Esq., Dr. James S. Smith, Arch. McBryde, Esq., Dr. James Webb, Rev. Dr. Wm. McPheeters, and Rev. John Witherspoon.

The Library of the Philanthropic Society, at the University of North Carolina, is composed of about two thousand eight hundred volumes, the original cost of which is estimated at about six thousand dollars.

We do not know the number or cost of the volumes belonging to the Dialectic Society, at the same Institution, but presume it is about equal to the above.

Supreme Court.—License to practice law in the County Courts, has been granted to Francis Stanly of Newbern, John Winslow of Fayetteville, and James Boggan of Anson.

At a meeting of the Directors of the State Bank, on Tuesday last, Asa Jones, Esq. was appointed President of the Newbern Branch of that Institution, in place of General Vine Allen.—*Ral. Reg.*

On the 15th May, the Rev. Stephen Frontis was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Bethell and Tabor, in Iredell county in this State.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Gold Mines.—It will be recollected we published, a week or two since, an article from the Raleigh Register, stating that crucibles had been found in working for gold in Burke; which induced a belief that the Indians, when sole possessors of this country, worked the gold into various articles of ornament, &c. Since then, we have seen a paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser, stating that the Editor had conversed with a gentleman direct from the gold region; who, no doubt, was Judge Forman, who visited this section of country a few weeks ago: He seems, in a good measure, to be of the same opinions of the Register. He says these crucibles are made of soap-stone, and bear the marks of great antiquity. It is known, that the early settlers of this state found the Indians in possession of divers gold trinkets of rude workmanship, but pure metal; which they wore on their fingers, round their necks, wrists and ankles, ears and noses: and were particularly fond of shewing them, as many people in this *civilized* age are, likewise. And it is known that the original colonists from Europe, were prompted to come hither under the expectation of enriching themselves by finding gold, or buying it for a mere trifle from the natives. Such being the fact, it is surprising the business of working the mines was never entered into by gentlemen of enterprise and capital, until this late day, for we presume the Indians must have informed the colonists, how and where the gold was found.

We here take occasion to state, that new discoveries of the precious metal are daily made. From 200 to 500 dollars worth of it, is weekly brought to this town, from Burke county, to be fluxed. It is all washed, in the common mode, from the alluvial earth in and near the beds of water-courses: no quicksilver, we believe, is used; hence it is presumed by many that one-half the gold is wasted. We believe no vein has yet been discovered in Burke; indeed, very little work has been done, with that view. The hands employed in washing for gold average about $5 each, per day.—*Western Carolinian.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The approaching Congressional Election, (at all times a matter of very great interest) having been made in some degree, the subject of newspaper discussion, I hope the Editor of the Observer will allow me the privilege, which I will endeavor not to abuse, of submitting a few considerations on this subject to the freemen of this District.

In the discussion, thus far, I do not think that justice has been done to either of the Candidates. Mr. Deberry has been calumniated, and Mr. Cameron lauded, with an utter disregard to justice, reason and truth.—To prove this, let us look to the evidence afforded by the standing of the Candidates in their respective neighborhoods, where they are best known. While Mr. Deberry has been a candidate for the suffrages of the people of Montgomery for nearly twenty years past, and in all that time has never once been rejected, in how many instances has his opponent been successful in his aspirings after popular favor? In the solitary instance of his election to the House of Commons from the town of Fayetteville. And even from this honorable station, he was afterwards ejected. In all his other applications, (and they have not been few) he has utterly failed. To this it is not a sufficient reply to say, that in the Congressional election of 1827, he received 740 votes in Cumberland county, while his two opponents together, received barely 200; taking this state of the poll for evidence, it might indeed be supposed that Mr. Cameron had the confidence of the people of Cumberland county; but it is too evident from the facts, that it was not so, and that we must look to some unexplained cause to account for this vote. Let us see, for example, what was the result of an election for Clerk of the County Court, which took place only a few days after the poll for member of Congress.—There were, I believe, about 45 voting Magistrates at this election, who, coming from different parts of the county, might very fairly be supposed to represent the views and opinions of the people. Mr. Cameron was an open and declared candidate for this appointment, and how many votes does the reader suppose he obtained? Why, after such a vote for Congress, he will say, surely Mr. C. was elected without difficulty, unless he had some distinguished or popular man for a competitor. No such thing. The numerous ballotings invariably, with one exception, resulted in ONE solitary vote for John A. Cameron.—The exception was, a single balloting in which he received *two* votes. The successful candidate was a young man, scarcely 25 years of age, who was living in complete obscurity. Thus Mr. Cameron, with all his high sounding *professions* of Jacksonism, with the aid too of the sympathies of the people, for his then recent defeat, could muster but one, and at the greatest pinch two, of his 740 friends to support him for an office, the good or bad performance of the duties of which was a matter that came home to the interests of every man in the county. Let the people of this District ponder upon this fact. Let every man ask himself what consideration deterred the magistrates from making a County Court Clerk of the man whom so many of them had been willing *to send away* to Congress.

It is not easy to speak of the character of Mr. Cameron in the terms of decency and moderation, which the Editor of the Observer has so properly required in all discussions of this kind. Much, therefore, must remain untold; but it cannot be amiss to urge upon you, my fellow-citizens of this District, to contrast the free and easy familiar manners adopted and practiced by Mr. Cameron since he has been a candidate for popular favor, with the proud, imperious and lordly deportment of the same individual in other and better times. I cannot but suspect the disinterestedness of the man who could consent to sacrifice the feelings which were (it is hardly too much to say) born with him, and have grown with his growth; who can put away the lordly bearing of inordinate pride and vanity, and substitute for them the familiar, friendly manners supposed to be necessary to secure the favor of the populace. Let me turn rather to the dignified bearing of Mr. Deberry, the modest, yet easy deportment which distinguishes the real gentleman. Let me direct your attention to his unimpeached and unimpeachable private character; and then let me apprise you, that *he* was not nurtured in the lap of luxury; *he* was not born to inherit and habituated to abuse the favors of fortune. No. *He* has been the maker of his own fortune. To his own persevering industry does *he* owe the education he has acquired. To a rare combination of the virtues which adorn alike, private and public life, does he owe the distinction *he* has attained, and to them I trust he *will* owe the higher honors which it is in the power of his fellow citizens to confer on him at the approaching election.

It cannot but be a safe rule to go by, my fellow-citizens, in constituting an agent to transact your business, to select a man who has had the wisdom to perceive, and the prudence to adopt, the course calculated to promote his own prosperity, provided that course be a reputable one. Such a man you may trust without fear. Such a man is Edmund Deberry. And such a man shall have the free suffrage of

A VOTER OF CUMBERLAND.

June 29, 1829.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

You have no doubt seen, or heard of, a scurrilous piece in the Observer, intended to be injurious to the private character of EDMUND DEBERRY, Esq. of this county. I do hereby say, that I have been well acquainted with Mr. Deberry from his childhood, and that his moral character has been as fair in my view, and I believe in the view of the rest of his fellow citizens, as any man in this county.

WILLIAM PEACOCK.

Montgomery county, June 9, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—In your paper of the 18th inst., a writer, under the signature of "*A Voter on Upper Little River*," appearing to be dissatisfied with the reasons assigned by me for my opposition to "A Bill to lay out and improve a road leading from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough," has thought proper to seek through the columns of a newspaper for further information respecting my hostility to that measure.

Although I cannot believe that the object of the writer is to obtain information; or that any reasons which I might assign would be satisfactory to him; yet as I recognize the right which every voter possesses, of scrutinizing the conduct of his Representative, and of calling on him for information respecting the exercise of the trust committed to him: I will endeavour to reply to him.

A Voter, after adverting to some of the reasons assigned for my opposition, tauntingly asks, "Whence arose my hostility to the Bill, after (at my own moving) the word "Fayetteville" was stricken out, and the words "Cumberland County line" (Nicholas Nall's in Moore County I presume he intended) inserted, making the termination of the road at the County line, instead of Fayetteville.

As he must have been present at that "lengthy talk" which I made, I would suppose, a little reflection would have convinced him of the futility of such an interrogatory. Did he not understand me, then, as being opposed to the details of the bill; both as regarded the means to be employed in making the road, and the manner in which it was to be disposed of after it was made? That I viewed it as a violation of individual rights; unequal and oppressive in its operation; and under the pretext of the State making an appropriation towards opening the road, calculated to deceive the people into a compliance with its provisions? That if it were for the interest of the State, that such a road should be made, it ought to be made at the expense of the State, and after its completion, should be so disposed of, as, either to render it a source of revenue, or, at least supply the means of keeping it in repair? That whether the State made an appropriation sufficient to defray the expenses of opening it, or not, the burden of keeping it in repair ought not to be thrown upon the individuals living within three miles of the road? Entertaining such opinions, and having expressed them: could he have expected, notwithstanding the citizens of Cumberland were exempted from its provisions, that I would have been friendly to it? Is he a consistent Voter? I refer it to himself to answer.

Whether or not, the people of the several counties through which the road was to pass, would feel themselves under any obligations to me on account of my opposition to the bill, was an enquiry which never occurred to me; and if they "wished" to have the road, and "were willing to encounter the burdens it imposed," they cannot feel themselves under any; yet as I had no intention of conferring an obligation, I feel but little concerned on that account. I am, however, inclined to believe that the wishes of some of them were as little consulted in regard to that measure, as were those of the people of Cumberland; and although they might have wished to have had such a road as that was contemplated to be made, they were ignorant of the conditions on which it was to be obtained. At all events, I would suppose, the people who would have been within three miles of it, have little cause to regret the rejection of the bill.

But a "a Voter" says "the advocates of the Bill did not contemplate the completion of the work short of three or four years; and that the appropriation provided by the bill was barely to commence the operation, and that they looked to future Legislatures to make further appropriations as the work progressed, until its final completion," therefore my objection on that account, "is worse than futile."

Having understood that the probable cost of making that road would be from $50,000 to $100,000, I was aware that $9000, (the sum appropriated) would barely commence the operation. Let us now advert to the following section of the bill, and see how far it tends to prove the futility of my objection as to the means to be employed in completing the road; and how far it tends to confirm his information respecting their dependence "on future Legislatures to make further appropriations as the work progressed, until its final completion." The section alluded to is the 8th section of the bill, and in the following words. "Be it further enacted that all the hands living within three miles of said road, who are by the existing laws compelled to work on public roads, shall, and they are hereby required to work on the same, and assist in improving the same until it shall be finished, in aid of the fund and of the labour which said fund shall furnish, whenever the Commissioners herein before appointed shall require it, under the same rules, regulations and penalties that are in force in this State, as far as regards the working of public roads: Provided, that each hand shall not be compelled to perform more than three days work in any one month, and moreover, shall be clear of militia duty until the work shall be completed." Now it is evident to me, that whether, or not "they looked to future Legislatures to make further appropriations," they took care to provide that the hands living within three miles of the road, should be compelled to accomplish the work in the event of future Legislatures proving refractory to their wishes. I viewed the Bill as intended to deceive and impose upon the people: A Voter on Upper Little River represents it as intended to deceive the members of the Legislature; place it in either position, and it must be admitted that it was unworthy of being supported.

I have now endeavoured to give "A Voter on Upper Little River" a candid exposition of my views, in reply to his communication, without seeking to avoid the censure which an honest difference of opinion may create; and should they prove as little satisfactory to him as did those given on a former occasion, and should he think proper to continue his inquiries, and will assume his proper signature, I will endeavor to reply to him with as much liberality, as he will manifest towards me. He, however, appears to be as much dissatisfied at my having made that subject the "burthen of my address," as at the reasons assigned for my opposition. As I believe I know the writer, and have every reason to suppose, that should he ever think proper to assume his proper signature, he will be transformed into "A Voter" in Fayetteville, I must be permitted to say, had he acted towards me with that good faith with which he professed to act; and had the information which he sought and obtained from an honorable Senator, respecting my conduct in regard to that measure, been obtained, as he has assured me it was, for the purpose of vindicating the course I pursued, I would not have been under the necessity of adverting to it. He well knows that I have never been in the habit of making a hobby of any measure for the purpose of obtaining a seat in the Legislature; and that I have never wantonly assailed the character, or conduct, of any individual, that by detracting from his merit, I might add to my own. I would not, therefore, have taken any notice of the Bill, had I not found it necessary to remove erroneous impressions that had been sedulously promulgated; and to comply with a requisition which had been previously made on me; and had I not believed that "A Voter on Upper Little River," notwithstanding the assurances of support which he has recently given me; and the appellation of "favorite candidate" by which he assures me he distinguishes me, not contented with the appointments which he already holds, was desirous of obtaining another; and having marked me out as his victim, vulture like, sought to fatten on whom he would devour. Blush! "Voter:" at thy duplicity blush! Henceforth, add not prevarication to dissimulation, but remember the following lines from an eminent poet:

Who dares one thing think, and another tell,
My soul detests him as the gates of Hell.

A. McDIARMID.

Cumberland County, July 12, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Canada Thistle,—A great nuisance, altogether destructive to pasturage, has been advancing upon us gradually for several years in this town; a small expense judiciously and immediately applied, is loudly called for. The present crop if unmolested a few days longer, will probably furnish seed, and seed with wings too, sufficient to plant the earth.

A Stitch in Time, &c.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, after a short illness, HENRY SHAW, eldest son of John Shaw, Esq. of Duplin county.

Also, in Lower Fayetteville, on the same day, Dr. GOODORUM DAVIS, aged 32,—a graduate, with eminent distinction, of the University of North Carolina, and a gentleman of rare acquirements and talents.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday 29th June, J. Blake Jr's. Boat John Parker, with Shoes for W. L. Hawley, Dry Goods for H. L. Jones, Thos. M. Johnson, Orange county, Jas. Kyle, J. Blake & Son, and Joseph Baker, Coffee for Hall & Johnson, Dry Goods to Horton & Hutton for W. P. Waugh, Molasses for Henry McLean, H. W. Ayer, Williamson Whitehead, and Thos. Fuller, Rum for Arch'd. McLean, and Oil for H. G. Nelson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 23, Brigs Mary from Matanzas, North Carolina from New York. Schooner Mary Ann from New York. Sloops Catharine & Elizabeth from Charleston, Premier from New York.

CLEARED, Brigs Pleiades for Liverpool, President Manning for New York, Mary for Boston. Sch. Alpha for Martinique.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, $4 a $5, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8¼ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 90 a $1.

U. S. Bank Notes 1 to 1¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

☞ A Four Days' Meeting will commence at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, on Wednesday evening, the 8th instant, at early candle light. There will be several Ministers present.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 3tf

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th of July.—Terms as formerly.

4th Class,	$10 00	Per Session.	Music, $24 00
2d & 3d do.	12 50		Drawing & Painting 10 00
1st do.	15 00		Lace Work 3 00
			Muslin Work 2 00
			Contingent Expenses 50

Board from $8 to $10 per month.

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendent.*

July 2. 30-3w.

4TH JULY 1776.

Independent Company, ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to parade on the usual ground, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., with 7 rounds of blank Cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the 53d Anniversary of American Independence.

By order of Major Strong,

JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

☞ The members will come prepared to settle with the Armorer for the quarter ending 1st July.

June 25, 1829. 29-2w.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Isham Wilson and others vs. Joel Wilson. } *Petition for the Division of the Real Estate of Shadrack Wilson, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that Joel Wilson, a legatee of Shadrack Wilson, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That notice be published six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, requiring the said Joel Wilson to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, the third Monday in May, A. D.* 1829.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

30 6w.

$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGirth's Swamp, in Sumter District, So. Ca. on the 14th inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very decently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he eloped a black fur hat. Amos is somewhat bow-legged, and a little grey-headed, and having lately made application to purchase his freedom, and having a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his passage there, and from thence to procure a free pass if possible, or perhaps an underhanded passage to some northern free state, and therefore I forwarn all Captains or Masters of vessels, not to be instrumental in his escape. Amos took away with him a considerable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars, it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Amos, without the limits of the state; one half of the amount of the above if taken within the state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER.

Sumpter, (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w

POETRY.

PASSING AWAY.—By Mrs. Hemans.

"'Passing away' is written on the world, and all the world contains."

It is written on the rose,
In its glory's full array;
Read what those buds disclose—
"*Passing away.*"

It is written on the skies
Of the soft blue summer day;
It is traced in sunset's dyes—
"Passing away."

It is written on the trees
As their young leaves glistening play
And on brighter things than these—
"Passing away."

It is written on the brow
Where the spirit's ardent ray,
Lives, burns, and triumphs now—
"Passing away."

It is written on the *heart*—
Alas! that *there* decay
Should claim from love a part!
"Passing away."

Friends, friends! oh! shall we meet
Where the spoiler finds no prey,
Where lovely things and sweet
Pass not away?

Shall we know each other's eyes,
With the thoughts that in them lay,
When we meet beneath the skies
Which pass away!

Oh! if this may be so,
Speed, speed, thou closing day!
How blest, from earth's vain show,
To pass away.

From the Bellefonte, (Pa.) Patriot, June 4.

A Rogue.—On Wednesday week a very genteel young man, arrived at this place in the stage, from Harrisburg. Soon after his arrival, he called on the Postmaster, and told him that he was employed by the Postmaster General to search out a letter that had missed its way at Buffalo, directed to Washington City, containing $18,000. The Postmaster, after examining, and cross-examining him, discovered that he was an imposter: The chap went off the next morning in the Williamsport stage; and on Monday last, a gentleman from Harrisburg arrived here in pursuit of him, he having been guilty of sundry practices, for which, if caught, he would be apt to serve an apprenticeship in the Penitentiary—from which, it is said, he has but lately been released.

There is a *modus operandi* in an unpleasant duty, which, by taking off the wiry edge it may otherwise possess, reconciles the victim to his fate and does infinite credit to the operator, as in the instance of the English Knight, who, "grieving to cut the Frenchmen's throats, and then he cut 'em," and especially in the manner of that almost equally unwelcome operation *a dun*. The individual in the following paragraph could not have executed that duty with more politeness if he had studied Chesterfield or Coleman's Hero for a century:

Notice.—It is probable that the gentlemen that borrowed money from me at the last session of our Legislature have lost my address. If they have this will serve.

WM. M. POWELL.

Warrenton, N. C. March 12, 1829.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

James Fry, vs. Edward Fry. } Original Attachment, *Levied on Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is out of the State; *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville. that unless said Defendant appear at our next Court to be holden on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and plead or demur, final judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the Plaintiff's demand and costs.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

May 29, 1829. -w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of J. & S. Birdsall in this place, and S. Birdsall & Co. in Raleigh, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 30th ultimo.

J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

June 9, 1829. 27-4w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

A Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office.

June 11, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1829.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina,

vs.

Samuel P. Ashe, A. L. Gomez. G. T. Hearsey, Solomon J. Isaacs. and William Hooper and James H. Hooper, heirs at law of Thomas C. Hooper, dec'd.

THIS Bill is filed by Complainants to foreclose a mortgage executed to them by Samuel P. Ashe, in August 1821, conveying to them a certain Lot situate in Fayetteville, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the north side of Hay street, on which stands a three story brick house, where the said Ashe formerly lived; and a Plantation on the Wilmington road, 2 miles below Fayetteville, called Spring Hill, joining Broadfoot's lands,—for the purpose of having the same sold and the money applied to the payment of the mortgage debt. And it appearing to the Court that Samuel P. Ashe had afterwards conveyed the first mentioned tract to one George T. Hearsey, who conveyed the same to Aaron L. Gomez, who assigned the same to Solomon J. Isaacs. And that the said Ashe, Gomez, and Isaacs are not inhabitants of this State; *It is therefore ordered*, That unless they plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, on or before the next Term of this Court, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test, WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

27 6w.

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 27 8w

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1. 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lavn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5 4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Wahington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & batistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breaklast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do. London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Jed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, 3 setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, *PHILADELPHIA,*

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. Judd Pardee: *Dear Sir* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and are in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6f.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

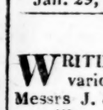
JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Hats.



I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.